The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Reports to Friday, the 28th.

An Overwhelming Attack Upon the Enemy's Rifle-Pits on Wednesday Evening.

The Bombardment of Sumter and Wagner Still Proceeding.

Our Forces at Work in the Trenches Before Wagner.

No Further Attempts to Shell the City.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day has the following:

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Aug. 27.

The enemy's attack on our rifle-pits on Wednesday night was about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force.

On Thursday the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incidents.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 28.

The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly.

The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner.

No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Interesting Incidents of the Reduction of Sumter.

Under date of Aug. 23, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes from Morris Island:

"On Tuesday we experienced a terrible storm of rain, wind and drifting sand. The tents blew around in a terrible manner, and the sand filling one's eyes was anything but agreeable. Splend'd firing was made during the morning, and Sumter's battle-flag was again cut away. She replies but little, and her marksmanship is very poor. The ironclads went in and engaged on Wagner for a few minutes, but were answered by ricochets shots from the fort, and then withdrew. The wall of Sumter looks worse and worse. The arches are all exposed, and the sea-face wall is punished very severely with our heavy projectiles. When I awoke on Wednesday, at least one inch of sand covered my army-bed, and the spring-side was washing four feet of the bank away within a yard of my tent door. One-half of Gen. GILLMORE'S staff messed with me that day, and I can tell you it was not a very pleasant one. The wind blew a perfect gale, and the shipping in the fleet were tossing about in terrible style. The transport *New-Jersey* ran aground on the beach, and must prove a wreck. One man was killed and two wounded during the night. Every fifteen minutes a cluster of fleet messengers were hurried into the rebel works. A 'Yen Yen' (shell) nightly now, and they burst through Sumter's walls. The James Island batteries threw shell into the marsh all day, but of course did us no damage. On Thursday morning two deserters came in from Fort Gregg, nearly naked, starved, and bleeding from various bruises received in gaining freedom from rebel tyranny. They had been in Sumter a few days previous, and tell us that the first shot we fired at Sumter passed through the gorge-wall, and exploded in the bakery on the east side. The second passed over the gorge-wall, broke the parapet and went through the barrack-room of the steam-vessel lying on that side, killing all the crew. Charleston, they say, is entirely deserted, except by those who are too poor to go away, and the rebels themselves feel very despondent about the fate of their city.

"There are 700 troops in Fort Sumter, and all would be glad to desert if they had the chance. The fire from Johnson did us considerable damage to-day. A Lieutenant of the Fortieth New-York and about 20 enlisted men were either killed or wounded. It seems that our vigilant (?) navy allowed two vessels to run into Charleston with new English 'ordnance' last night. We have been apprised for the past fortnight that the attempt would probably be made soon. There are as gallant men in the fleet before Charleston as those born who humbled WARNER the other night, but they are badly commanded. Oh for the spirit of the dead FOOTE, or the dashing energy of the living FARRAGUT! About 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon DAHLGREN signaled to Gen. GILLMORE: 'I'm going in with all my iron-clads against Sumter.' A ball hour thereafter two Monitors went within two thousand yards of the fort without firing a gun, then turned round, came back, and Sumter, with a boat bravado, sent two 'saucy' shells at the retreating vessels. Thus ended the day, and it was heralded with such a warlike announcement. We forbear comment.

"All night our batteries bellowed, and the morning light of Friday found us 'peppering' the old fort in the best style. About 10 o'clock, Col. HALL, Provost-Marshal-General, and Capt. BROOKS, the skilful engineer of our works, went with a flag of truce to Sumter. They carried a secret communication to Gen. BEAUREGARD. About 150 approved letters from the North were passed within the rebel lines. The rebel colors were a third time cut away from Sumter. The gorge wall to which we have so often alluded is that fronting Morris Island. On the end nearest Charleston a defence of sand-bags has been piled up, and this is as yet uninjured; the rest of the wall is in ruins, arches and all; the sea-face fronting the harbor is perforated with about fifty indentations made by solid shot. At 11 o'clock at night we opened fire upon the City of Charleston from a gun the boys have christened the 'swamp-angel.' A thick woods on James Island screens all but the steeples of the city from our view. Sixteen explosive shells went flying over the trees into the place where Charleston ought to be. This is but the prelude, we have ten pieces which will do the same, and the next time incendiary, and not explosive materials will warm the *fire. The fire alarm bells rang, and the steam-whistles* blew at a terrible rate. No doubt not but the shells reached the destined mark. Seven deserters from Fort Moultrie delivered themselves up to the navy. They came away in a small boat by night, and report the garrison all desirous to escape. They thought Sumter, and all the forts on Sullivan's Island, are North Carolinians, and are thoroughly tired of this war. They corroborate the statement of the last deserters as to the feeling in Charleston, the effect of our first shots at Sumter, and they say that now we have thoroughly battered the east wall of the fort. I was awakened several times during the night by a most servile canna nading. Both sides seem intent on doing this night all the injury in their power.

"Part of Gayle's Brigade sent a message to Beauregard, General, from w hich it is clearly proved that our shots went into the city proper. BEAUREGARD in his usual bombastic style, (a la GILLMORE) that his firing in the dead of night upon unprotected women and children will brandish his name in this and the Old World, for all time, as the greatest of monsters. It was four pages of his usual style, and enclosing remonstrances from the English, French and Spanish Consuls against having the city fired upon. The latter Consuls say, that although all the women and children are removed from the city, &c., thereby falsifying BEAUREGARD'S pathetic appeal. An answer was returned in an hour, but to-night it will be in a more substantial and appropriative form. The flagging was again cut away on Saturday soon from Sumter's walls. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon a rebel steamer with flag of truce hove in sight, and was brought to by a gun from the *Ironsides*. A small boat was sent off, and when it grew dark they were still in conference. Something of importance has doubtless transpired. At daybreak this morning we observed all the Monitors close into Sumter. Monitor firing, and not a reply from us. Has Sumter surrendered? Certain it is she did not fire at our war vessels. Why did they not open their batteries at such close range? At 6 o'clock they were all out in the harbor again. A flag of truce at 11 o'clock this morning was sent towards Wagner. GILLMORE has sent word to the Admiral that his work was done. He will lighthouse to destroy Sumter, and the duty is accomplished. The country looks now to the navy. Are they equal to the emergency? We shall see."

CONFESSION OF A CHARLESTON MAN.

LAMENTATIONS OVER "OUR GOOD AND ENLIGHTENED CITY"

DISSATISFACTION WITH BEAUREGARD—OPINIONS OF RAILROADS AND BONDS.

An intelligent gentleman of Charleston, who has been from the first an earnest supporter of the rebellion, wrote the following letter to a friend in Philadelphia; which reached him, via Wilmington, N. C., and Nassau:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 2.

Our poor afflicted city is at present the centre of attraction of the whole Confederacy. The great struggle has come at last, and I fear the most disastrous results will follow. Yet our people have determined on a vigorous resistance, and will fight to the last. Most of the guns of Fort Sumter are being removed to James Island, and the other works in course of construction to harass the Federal operations. The Fort is being strengthened in all conceivable ways by sand bags, cotton bales, &c., and every precaution has been taken to enable it to show fight, yet I fear that it will be compelled to succumb to the monster guns of GILLMORE.

Fort Moultrie, you know, cannot hold out for any length of time, and good-old Pinckney would crumble as an egg-shell at the first attack. Our main dependence will be on our earthworks, which have been elaborately constructed to be the only works capable of effectually resisting heavy ordnance, notwithstanding "Beauregard" BEAUREGARD'S skillful engineering.

The people are very much incensed at BEAUREGARD. The *Mercury* is particularly severe on him. He has shamefully deceived us with his everlasting braggadocio, which, alas, will cost us dearly. I would that the authorities at Richmond had sent us a leader with more brains and less talk.

The reduction of our city is, in my opinion, a mere question of time; though should even Sumter fall, the enemy will have heavy work yet before them to reach the city. Batteries must be erected on Morris Island, and Sumter's battle-flag will be flaunted in our faces, and I fear not far off.

Still the Federals have obtained a foothold on Morris Island, (thanks to BEAUREGARD'S engineering skill,) from which I doubt His being able to dislodge them.

The general impression prevailing here is, that with the reduction of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the obstructions will be removed, and the New-Orleans game played upon us. Should such be the case, I fear no rash counsel of the hot-headed men in our midst will prevail, and our beautiful city fall a victim to the fiends.

Desperate as it may appear to some of here, He may be not unto the ability of DORGAN built a ship by working out the structure of which DORGAN laid the foundation, yet he will no doubt take all the honors which of right belongs to another. It provokes me to see your Northern papers giving him so much credit for that which he does not deserve.

DUPRÉ was much admired and feared here, and it was a relief to us to learn of his removal. He had great genius (notwithstanding his sad failure with the Iron-clads), and that is more than can be said of his successor.

The loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson was indeed a fearful blow to our hopes, as it cuts us off entirely from the country west of the Mississippi. Already we are beginning to feel its effects, in the general rise of the necessaries of life, for through Texas we obtained enormous supplies.

Should Charleston fall, Mobile and Wilmington will be our only remaining ports of entry, and then, you may be sure, will not be left in quietly long.

Our race is nearly run. I tremble at the coming of Winter; the suffering will be terrible. Business is, and has been, at a stand still for some time. Hayne-street is completely deserted. It is, indeed, a doomed city. Would to God we could have peace once more, I am—we all are—sick of war.

The people are rapidly leaving the city. Our family left last week; Mr. —— will follow to-morrow. None remain but those too poor to get away.

Provisions are very scarce and high, yet we continue to get from —— all the luxuries—and luxuries being no more than what the poorest of your Northern men have daily, per our rebellious gas get no better.

Rhett is an imbecile; he will be superseded by JOHNSTON, who, by the way, has not too many friends on account of his not showing fight at Vicksburgh. The Southwest is lost to us beyond redemption. LEE and DAVIS are as doggerheads undoubtedly; neither wishes to shoulder the Gettysburgh failure. We are neck-deep in it now, and I fear our end is not far off.

The heat with us is intense, and without (so we all but suffocate. Water does not seem to quench our thirst; but were that our only suffering, we should indeed have reason to thank God.

OPERATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON.

Doings of Moseby's and White's Guerrillas.

Moseby Believed to be Mortally Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Some of Scott's Nine Hundred have recently been making reconnaissances on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. There was no appearance of the enemy on Thursday, but at 7 o'clock yesterday morning two pickets, belonging to a force of 65 men, who were stationed at Edwards' Ferry, when about two miles above, were fired upon, one shot striking ALONZO PIXLEY, of Company D, going through his jaw and inflicting a dangerous wound. They were both captured, and after being deprived of their horses and arms, were permitted to return to camp.

On their arrival Capt. HALZEDE immediately set out with 25 men to reconnoitre the Canal, without encountering any enemy until he arrived within half a mile of the Ferry, when his advance of four men were captured by a party of rebels, and on looking toward the camp he saw it in possession of between 300 or 400 of the enemy, supposed to be WARD'S or MOSBY'S men.

During the absence of the reconnoitering party the camp was attacked, and one of the rebels is known to have been killed, and the reserve which had been left here scattering and falling back on another encampment of a regiment under Capt. CARNELL, at Muddy Branch, when the entire body, numbering about eighty men, retired from the line of the Canal to the hills in the rear, where they were, when last heard from, drawn up in line of battle.

Our force at Muddy Branch yesterday captured two men, one of whom admits he piloted STUART into Maryland previous to the battle of Gettysburgh.

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Major-General COOKE'S headquarters of a skirmish on Monday last between a detachment of the Second Massachusetts cavalry, California regiment, and MOSBY'S men.

This attack by MOSBY was made at COYLE'S Tavern, on Little River Turnpike, some few miles this side of Fairfax, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Our men, numbering only twenty-five, were attacked front and rear at the same time, but fought manfully.

Our loss was two killed, three wounded, and nine taken prisoners, together with all the horses our men had to charge. Fifteen of which, however, were afterward recaptured, leaving eighty-five still in the hands of the rebels.

The loss of the enemy was one Captain and one Lieutenant killed, and one Lieutenant and three privates wounded.

MOSBY himself was wounded in two places in the side and in the thigh. His wounds are regarded as mortal.

Col. LOWELL pursued the enemy from Centreville as far as Mosby's Gap, but they succeeded in making their escape by reason of having constant remounts of fresh horses.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York Regiment.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York regiment of Albany, will arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Arrived, steamer *Constitution*, from Panama.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Last Rebel Card Played by Jeff. Davis.

Call for Five Hundred Thousand Negro Troops.

Their Freedom and Fifty Acres of Land Promised to Them.

Four Rebel War Vessels Run Into Wilmington Harbor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *C. W. Thomas* has arrived from Newbern with Lieut. STERLING, of Gen. PECK'S Staff, as bearer of dispatches.

Rebel papers received at Morehead City say that JEFF. DAVIS *has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out* 500,000 *black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.*

A dispatch from the blockading fleet says that on the morning of the 17th inst. a large sloop-of-war of ten guns, with the British flag flying, swept past the blockading steamers and immediately hoisted the rebel flag and passed into Wilmington, which is the fourth rebel war vessel which has run this blockade within six weeks.

Two Rebel Spies Captured.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 28.

Two rebel soldiers recently made their way into Norfolk, Va., and after taking notes of everything of military interest in and about the city, attempted to return to Richmond, but were captured before passing our lines. They are now prisoners in Fort Norfolk, and it is expected will meet their deserts in a few days. Their names are WILLIAM T. BACKUS and NATHANIEL WHARRSON.

THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Additional Particulars and Incidents.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of Tuesday, has the following additional particulars of the fearful tragedy which was recently enacted at Lawrence:

MURDER OF TRASK, THORP AND GRISWOLD.

Shortly after their arrival in the city, a detachment crossed the ravine to the west side, and, surrounding the house, called the citizens out and shot them. A gentleman who was present informed us that the cowardly wretches, after they had fired the house, stood in the door, and as the inmates were driven out, shot them down. Mr. TRASK fell dead at the first fire. Mr. THORP was shot through the body, and fell mortally wounded. Mr. GRISWOLD was shot through the head, and fell dead. Mr. THORP lingered in great agony for about an hour, and died. Mr. GRISWOLD was a young man, and was engaged to be married to a young lady of this city. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MURDER OF MR. STONE.

Mr. STONE was killed by one of a party which remained in town after the main body was gone. They remained with the avowed purpose of killing Mr. LYMAN STONE, her father and brother, and for that purpose ordered all in the house to form a line outside. Hearing this, Mr. STEARNS went up stairs, and informed Miss STONE that she, as well as himself, was marked for a victim, and asked if she would not try to escape. The brave girl replied that it would be useless, that they would probably kill some of them, and that she would share the danger; "it might as well be her as any of the others." During the confusion attending the assault in front of the house Mrs. STEARNS and Mr. STONE, Jr., escaped by a back door and secreted themselves on the bank of the river. Finally the house was cleared and the citizens formed in a line outside, when the villains commenced questioning them, asking their names, where they were born, &c. A gentleman answered, "Central Ohio," when one of the party remarked, "that is worse than Kansas," and shot him, the wound, however, not being fatal. A lady in the house was then fired at, when Mr. STONE commenced to remonstrate with them, was immediately shot, the ball entering the left side of the head, killing him almost instantly.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

We are indebted to Mr. WM. KEMP'S account for the following scenes and incidents:

Citizens without arms, who came to the door in obedience to their call, would be shot at sight. Several were shot down while on the sidewalk, and when the buildings burned, their bodies would roast. Others could be seen in the burning buildings.

Judge CARPENTER was shot once, and fell; his wife and daughter immediately threw themselves upon him. One fiend placed a pistol between them and shot him through the back, killing him instantly.

Mr. ROOT, District-Attorney, was saved by the coolness of his wife. They were in the yard when a savage rode up and prepared to shoot. Mr. ROOT started to run, when the ruffian, who was mounted, drew on him. Mrs. R. pulled the reins of the horse and the ball did not hit. He shot again, but she pulled the rein and her husband escaped.

Mr. DYE had been taken prisoner and his house set on fire. He then told one of the party that he would give them his money he would not be killed, otherwise he would. Mr. DYE went into the burning house and got a thousand dollars and handed it over. He was told to march toward the river, and had not proceeded twenty steps when he was shot dead from behind. Mr. HARPER, clerk of the Provost-Marshal, had a revolver and tried to defend the few things he had saved from the Johnson House. His wife interfered, and they told him if he would surrender he should be treated as prisoner and be safe from harm. He surrendered, and was immediately shot from behind, the ball entering near the spine and coming out near the kidneys in front. The wound is not considered fatal.

In one instance the wife and daughter of a man threw themselves over his body, begging for his life. But one of the marauders deliberately thrust his revolver down between the two women and killed the man.

"One of the first persons cut was Col. DANIELS. The sight that met us when coming out I cannot describe. I have read of outrages committed in the so-called dark ages, and horribly as they appeared to me, they sink into insignificance in comparison with what I was then compelled to witness. Well-known citizens were lying in front of the spot where their stores or residences had been, completely roasted. The bodies were crisped and nearly black. We thought at first that they were all negroes, till we recognized some of them in handling the dead bodies. Pieces of roasted flesh would remain in our hands. Soon our stomachs failed us in this horrible and sickening work. Many could not help crying like children. Women and little children were all over town hunting for their husbands and fathers, and sad indeed was the scene when they did finally find them among the corpses laid out for recognition. I cannot describe the horrors; language fails me, and the recollection of scenes I witnessed makes me sick when I am compelled to repeat them.

Capt. BAKER surrendered the Eldridge House by waving a white flag from the window, and was promised that the ladies should be treated with respect, and that the men should be regarded as prisoners. The party were then sent to the Whitney House under escort, being followed all the way by three or four of the gang, crazed with drink, and totally regardless of the presence of modesty in their remarks to the the prisoners. One man was shot while the prisoners were passing toward the Whitney House, but upon the interposition of QUANTRELL'S authority they were not further injured.

The Eldridge House was ransacked from cellar to garret, and plundered of everything which could tempt the cupidity of the guerrillas. Trunks were cut open, clothing taken, ladies' wardrobes seized or ruined, and the house fired in the drug-stores below, from whence the flames rapidly spread, and in a short time the noble structure was only a heap of ruins—the second destruction upon the site.

Plunder was carried off on pack horses, and each private of the rebel gang must have been greatly elated by his share of the stolen money, as all the safes in the city were cut open or blown up by filling the keyholes with powder. In some instances the keys were demanded, and on refusal the safe was cut with a death warrant, and compliance scarcely better. The amount carried away by the gang will probably exceed $75,000.

Eighteen soldiers out of twenty-two, belonging to the Fourteenth regiment, were killed, with a number of the Second colored.

The ladies exhibited, in many instances, the greatest degree of calmness and courage. Among the noble women of the second sacking of Lawrence, Miss LYDIA STONE will always be remembered as a "ministering angel," showing forth quiet grace among the throng of sufferers, attending to their wants and speaking words of comfort and cheer. There are many others whom we should be glad to mention, but the names have escaped us, and we are committed to delay as within we would willingly pay to the ladies of Lawrence.

The search was particularly directed for Gov. ROBERT and Gen. LANE, the rebels having heard that both were in the city. LANE'S lucky star and a neighboring corn-field saved him, and the Governor was in Leavenworth.

The Lawrence Sufferers—Relief Asked for.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 29.

In behalf of the sufferers of the Lawrence massacre we make this statement and appeal. The loss of life already reported by the Press is substantially correct. The loss of property a million and a half dollars. Hundreds are homeless and destitute. The business portion of the city is entirely destroyed, together with nearly a hundred dwellings. Leavenworth and the neighboring cities have already contributed largely, but much assistance is yet needed. Aid can be sent to PETER RANNOUS, Chairman of the Aid Committee of Lawrence, President J. M. WELLS, and M. J. PARSONS, H. J. ADAMS, and NELSON MCCRACKEN, Leavenworth Aid Committee.

Great Meeting at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, which says:

"The largest meeting that was ever held in Leavenworth assembled last night.

Gen. JIM LANE offered resolutions which were unanimously passed, calling on loyal men on the border that can be spared from home to assemble at Fenols on the 6th of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and organize themselves into companies of twenty men each, under a Captain of their own choosing.

Gen. LANE spoke for two hours, saying that the people of Kansas must depend upon themselves for protection, and exhorting every man to be ready to meet at a moment's notice.

Hon. A. C. WILDER offered a resolution in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, stating that the tragedy at Lawrence was directly chargeable to the imbecile and inefficient commander of this Department, and demanding of President LINCOLN the immediate removal of Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

Mayor ANTHONY offered resolutions that the counties of Platte, Clay, Buchanan and Andrew, in Missouri, be held responsible for any rebel outrages north of the river, the penalty to be "total devastation" of a line 40 miles wide along the frontier.

All the resolutions offered were most enthusiastically adopted.

Several speeches were made, bitterly denouncing Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. EWING, and the policy pursued by them in this Department.

Gen. EWING telegraphed Gen. LANE to-day saying that he would defend Lawrence and Kansas, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent a raid on Missouri.

Gen. LANE replied that he would assemble with 5,000 men on the 5th of September, and tender their services to him, (Gen. EWING,) and that if they were rejected he (LANE) would appeal to a higher power.

Gen. EWING has placed two companies of troops in Platte City, to protect the citizens there against the "Avengers" from Kansas.

A large number of men from the army of General PRICE are organized into guerrilla bands in Clay and adjoining counties, preparing for raids on the border.

The *Sentinel*, published in Weston, Missouri, was destroyed on Thursday night by a party of enrolled Missouri militia. The paper was loyal, and has done much good for the Union cause.

FROM BERMUDA.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Gen. Lee Chased for Nine Hours—Three Hundred Bales of Cotton Thrown Overboard.

The Florida Sighted with a Prize in Tow.

The smack *Pacific*, Capt. APPLEMAN, from Bermuda in five days, to P. T. BARNUM, arrived yesterday. She passed, going in to Bermuda, the Confederate steamer *Gladiator*, from Wilmington, N. C. The Confederate steamer *Robert Lee*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived Aug. 22. She had been chased for nine hours by a United States gunboat; had thrown overboard 300 bales of cotton to escape. Aug. 23, lat. 35°, long. 67°, passed a steamer steering east, having a ship in tow, supposed her to be the privateer *Florida*, with a prize ship in tow. The cook of the smack had been on board of the *Florida* for fifteen days, and is certain she was the *Florida*, as she passed close to the smack. The *Pacific* brings a number of rare fish for BARNUM'S Aquarium.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN ST. GEORGE'S—LARGE QUANTITIES OF COTTON BURNED.

The Bermuda *Gazette* gives an account of the proceedings in St. George's, showing that serious troubles are occurring there relative to negro laborers, who have demanded higher wages for work on discharging rebel vessels. Several assassinations have occurred, and incendiarism is frequent.

A large quantity of cotton has been burned, and thrown into the bay to extinguish it. The rebel steamers *Cornubia* and *Eugenie* were at the wharf where the fire occurred, and sent their crews to extinguish the flames. A meeting of citizens was held, and a reward of £200 offered for the arrest of the incendiary.

The steamers *Penny* and *Jeannie*, from Halifax, and *Florida*, from Nassau, had arrived, consigned to BOYANS, a well-known rebel agent. The rebel steamer *Phantom*, from Wilmington, with cotton, arrived 20th.

Sixth Volunteering in New Jersey—5,000 Men Already Raised—Three New Batteries Complete, etc.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 29.

Volunteering in the State of New Jersey is proceeding very briskly.

About 5,000 men have been obtained since Gov. PARKER'S proclamation was issued.

Three new batteries are complete and one regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry will be completed during the coming week.

Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota of New Jersey will be filled by voluntary enlistments, thus doing away with the conscription.

No Draft to be Made in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

It is announced this morning that no draft will be made in this State.

Officers of the army sent home to secure drafted men are instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistments.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEATH OF GEN. PEMBERTON CONFIRMED

Union Meeting in Greenbriar County, Tennessee.

Preparations for a Military Movement at New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the death of Gen. PEMBERTON. He was shot by Texan soldiers. No particulars of the affair are given.

A numerously attended Union meeting was recently held at Pelham, Greenbriar county, Tenn. Resolutions were passed expressive of a desire to return to the Union, repudiating the act of secession passed in 1861, and recommending a reorganization of the State.

Gen. GRANT was tendered the hospitalities of Memphis on Wednesday last.

There was 600 Illinois troops on the steamer *Courier* when she collided with the *Des Arc*. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and all the guns and knapsacks and baggage of the soldiers were lost.

The Fourteenth Army Corps has been transferred by Gen. GRANT to the Army of the Gulf. Preparations were making at New-Orleans, on the 19th inst., for a movement in some direction.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Particulars of the Carnonade of Chattanooga—One Steamboat Destroyed and another Disabled—The Enemy's Guns all Silenced—Bridge Burned Across the Tennessee—Reported Arrival of Johnson and Removal of Bragg.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STEVENSON, ALA., Monday, Aug. 24, 1863.

Last night the attentive agent of the Associated Press at this point furnished you, by telegraph, with the facts in reference to the cannonade at Chattanooga. It is necessary to do little more than recapitulate them here.

It was Col. J. T. WILDER, the indefatigable leader of the Seventeenth Indiana, and commander of a brigade in Gen. REYNOLDS' division, who had the honor of giving Chattanooga the first hostile salute it has received since NEALEY paid his respects to it more than a year ago.

On the evening of Aug. 20, Col. WILDER'S mounted force, the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, reached the east foot of Walden's Ridge, from the summit of which they had that morning surveyed, with astonished eyes, the extensive valley of the Tennessee.

Early next morning Col. FUNKHOUSER, of the Ninety-eighth Illinois, was sent with two regiments of mounted infantry and two pieces of rifled cannon to reconnoitre the portion of the enemy at Harrison, or Harrison's Landing. They found the river guarded at this point by a brigade of rebels with four pieces of artillery. They were posted behind fortifications erected upon three of the neighboring hills, and in rifle pits along the banks of the stream.

Two companies of men sent in another direction, found the enemy guarding the ford at the mouth of the Chickamauga above Harrison's Landing. Here, also, they had constructed rifle pits.

With the remainder of his command, consisting partly of the 98th men and four pieces of artillery, WILDER boldly resolved to board the rebels in his den, and accordingly set out for Chattanooga. A rapid march down brought him opposite the famous town. So utterly unlooked for was his coming, that a horse ferry-boat plying quietly back and forth over the river, came within an ace of falling into his hands. A mere handful of rebels fifty yards off in force they were discovered. When WILDER first appeared the rebels had but three small pieces of artillery in position.

Unlimbering their own guns in short order, our artillerists opened upon the enemy in fine style. Two steamboats were at the landing upon the other side of the river, one of which was sunk, and the other badly disabled by our shells. When the firing first commenced the large boat made desperate efforts to get up steam and clear out, but the terrible missiles arrested the proceedings, and soon sent her to repose quietly upon the bottom of the Tennessee.

The cannonade commenced at about 10 A. M., and continued at intervals until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Every piece from which the enemy opened was eventually silenced, although they fired with no less than nineteen different guns. Bottom of their shots, however, could reach Col. WILDER'S position, as the pieces they used were mostly 12-pound howitzers and 6 pound rifled. The missiles from these in almost every case fell short. Capt. LILLY'S Indiana battery did splendid execution against the rebel works, frequently sending shells directly into the embrasures and sending the round shot bounding and ricochetting over the immense parapets, which seemed to be at least 15 feet broad.

At length the rebels got a 32-pound rifled cannon into position, and trained it against LILLY'S guns. Most of its shots fell far wide of the mark, but one, fired with more accurate aim than the rest, struck plump into the midst of our artillerists, killed four of LILLY'S horses, and took off a leg of ABRAM MCCOOK, one of his Corporals. This was the only casualty amongst WILDER'S men.

About 5 o'clock the enemy's firing seemed entirely to cease, and after that everything was quiet upon the Chattanooga side, save a rebel being seen. A pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats was stretched up the river, along the eastern shore, ready to be swung across. WILDER endeavored to get possession of this, but as the river is only about six hundred yards wide at this place, the attempt was frustrated by a line of sharpshooters posted advantageously on the river bank.

Previous to his attack upon Chattanooga, WILDER had some skirmishes with rebel cavalry during his march over the mountains, in which he had killed two, wounded several, and captured forty. The loss of the enemy in the cannonade of Friday could not, of course, be ascertained.

Yesterday, a portion of WILDER'S command boldly crossed the Tennessee opposite Shell Mound, and burned the small railroad bridge over the Nicojack, thus destroying for the time all communication between the rebels at Chattanooga and those in the vicinity of Bridgeport.

The stories told of the arrival of JOHNSTON near Chattanooga, and the removal of BRAGG, are not, I think, credited at headquarters. Nevertheless, both events may at any time take place. The junction of JOHNSTON'S forces with the Army of Tennessee can alone check the advance of ROSECRANS, and BRAGG may at any time be sacrificed to appease the fierce resentment of the rebel soldiery. V. S.

Gen. Burnside's Advance.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. BURNSIDE, before he left Camp NELSON, on his march toward East Tennessee, issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
CAMP NELSON, Aug. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.—I. The General Commanding calls upon all members of his command to remember that the present campaign takes them through a friendly territory, and that humanity and the best interests of the service require that the peaceable inhabitants be treated with kindness, and that every protection be given by the soldiers to them and to their property.

II. Officers will enforce the strictest discipline to prevent straggling, any ill treatment of citizens, depredations or wilful destruction of private property; and each officer will be held strictly responsible for offences of such nature committed by men under his command.

III. No prisoners will be liberated on parole, but will be conducted under guard to the authorities appointed to receive them.

IV. It must also be distinctly understood that this war is conducted for national objects, and that any desire which may exist on the part of soldiers to avenge their private wrongs must yield to a proper observance of the well-established usages of civilized warfare.

V. Prisoners of war, particularly the wounded, will be treated with every consideration consistent with their safe keeping, and any ill treatment or insults offered to them will be severely punished.

VI. Whenever regimental evening dress parades are held, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to see that the Chaplain, or some other person, in his absence, holds some short religious service, such as the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, with appropriate prayer for the protection and assistance of Divine Providence.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Burning of Minister Pruyn's Residence—Vacillating Course of the Japanese.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

KANAGAWA, Monday, June 22, 1863.

Since my last, of May 12, until within a few days, nothing of special importance had occurred relative to the existing difference between this and the English Government. Interviews between high officials took place; promises were made, and postponements asked for until the 15th inst., when matters appear to have been amicably settled, by the Japanese official appointed by the Government for their settlement, signing a written obligation to pay the indemnity demanded at short intervals of time, the first to be made on the 15th. The arrangement of the time was not officially made known, but became noised about during the week, and the community generally congratulated themselves that the spectre of war that sometimes had assumed so large proportions was about disappearing.

Previous to all this, however, in the latter part of May, we had a renewal of an excitement of another kind. Reports were rife of the lawless doings of the "Ronins," (disgraced retainers of Daimios,) both in Yeddo and on the road from Maiko. In the former place robberies and murders were daily committed by them, until the Government professed to become seriously alarmed for the safety of our Minister residing there, and for the Consul and missionary families residing at Kanagawa proper, as well as for the foreigners residing at Yokohama. Additional guards were stationed at all these places. No hostile demonstrations were made until one Sunday afternoon. Mr. WALSH, a gentleman attached to the British Consulate, was over at Kanagawa, and while standing at the door of a tea-house was rudely accosted by two of these vagabonds, who manifested their disposition by offering to draw their swords, but were prevented from doing any mischief by Mr. WALSH quickly drawing his pistol and holding them at bay, in the meanwhile retreating. He had no time to gain his horse, but hurried on foot to gain the ferry landing, a distance of half a mile, in order to cross over the bay to Yokohama, the others following him. When he reached it and saw the native guard-house would not let him pass over, but held him for several hours, until they received an order from the Mayor of the town to let him go.

The men who committed the assault were caused away, instead of being arrested, and there the matter appears to have dropped, Mr. WALSH being told, for his satisfaction, he had no business to be over there, although merely taking an advantage of a right guaranteed to him. During the week every effort was made to induce the United States Consul and others to remove to Yokohama. This was resisted for several days, until at last the officials stated they could no longer afford them protection there, and accordingly they were induced to remove, with the promise that it should only be temporarily. To add to the excitement, on the morning of the 25th inst. news was received from Yeddo that the residence of Gen. PRUYN, the United States Minister, had been completely burned down during the night, destroying nearly all his personal property, including a considerable lot of silks, lacquer-ware, &c., leaving himself and son barely a change of clothing. Unfortunately, it was raining very hard at the time, and continued to do so most of the next day, so that many of the articles that were saved from the fire were nearly destroyed by water. The papers of the legation were saved in a somewhat damaged condition.

The General continued to stay at Yeddo for about a week afterward, living in a small detached building that had escaped the flames, until arrangements had been made to rebuild the house. At present he is residing at Yokohama. How the fire took place is a mystery, as it occurred in a portion of the building seldom used, and in which there is no occasion to have fires. The hour (1¾ o'clock A. M.) at which it took place, and at a time when all fires in the kitchen would be put out, hardly favors the idea of its being an accident, although such may be the case; but, taken in connection with the wish frequently expressed by the Government that the Minister would remove to Yokohama, leads to a suspicion that the hand of the incendiary has had something to do with it.

When the 18th arrived, the Japanese officials pleaded some trivial excuse for a postponement of the payment until next day; but when morning came they entirely backed down from their agreement, declaring they would not pay a dollar, on the ground that the official sent to arrange matters was not authorized to enter into such a one. Of course, such a willful repudiation of a written obligation put us end to any further negotiations, and, accordingly, the English Minister turned the whole affair over to Admiral KUPER, to enforce the payment. He made known to the public his decision in the case, through the British Consul, Mr. WINCHESTER, who called a meeting of the English subjects for that purpose; also, to other nationalities through their respective Consuls. Yesterday, the 21st, Admiral KUPER made known through the same source the fact of his having been placed in his hands, and his determination to take active measures, and calling upon the inhabitants to take means to secure their personal safety and property, more particularly calling upon those having families to send them on board ships in the harbor as early as possible; subsequently offering the steamer *Coromandel* as a place of refuge.

To effect all this a period of eight days would be allowed before active hostilities would commence, unless the Japanese took the initiative.

It is with regret I have to inform you of the wreck of another fine American ship on the coast, or add to the unusual number of other splendid ships lost in Eastern waters the past year. The ship *Viking*, Capt. TOWNSEND, from Hong Kong, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of four hundred and sixty Chinamen, was lost on Prince Island, one of the Japanese group, lying off Simoda about fifty miles. The Captain had experienced adverse easterly winds all the way up from Hong Kong, which prevented him getting fairly clear of the land, and together with the strong currents that prevail on the coast of Japan, drove him ashore on the night of the 4th of June.

All hands were saved, the only person receiving any injury being the captain, who had his left leg severely injured by being caught in the rigging while endeavoring to avert the disaster. He is now recovered. The day after the wreck the captain, steward and stewardess put off with several of the crew for Simoda, in two of the ship's boats, and from there they, without the men from the crew, were sent up to Yokohama in Japanese boats. The United States steamer *Wyoming*, now lying here, went the next day to the relief of the ship, stopping at Simoda, and taking the boat's crew with them. A sad spectacle presented itself. The Chinamen had frightened the officers and men from on board, and had set to work plundering and destroying. On the return of the *Wyoming* they were all taken to Simoda, and left in charge of the Japanese, the crew, with

FOUR ISTHMUS CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH AMERICA.

All Quiet—Political Affairs in Chili—Matters and Things at Valparaiso—Movements of the Monitors—Arrival of Admiral Turner, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

The British mail steamer *Guayaquil*, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 14th inst., bringing 10 passengers and the following mails:

For Southampton—4 bales bbl, 642 bales bark, 10 bales sacks, 1 box specie.

For Liverpool—1 bale specie, 1 bale wool, 61 bales ecollia wood, and 187 bags copper ore.

For Panama—116 saccons bark, 17 cases specimens, 67 do. wool.

Dates by the Valparaiso are, Valparaiso, July 18; Callao and Callao, July 25.

There is nothing much in the way of news from the seat of war. In civil domestic politics and the affairs of the Government there is nothing stirring.

The Congress has brought upon itself the indignation of the people by its evident policies to overthrow the present administration by the rejection of the said and cabinet appointments of Senor Errazuriz, whose term of office as President of the Republic expires on the 18th of September, 1871. The Administration has been sustained by the Chilian Government, which has also the sympathy of the people.

A correspondence has just been published here, which almost everybody will read with interest. It appears that Bolivia is to be the battle ground between Bolivia and Chili.

The President has appointed Senor Loaza Prias, Minister from Bolivia to the Chilian Government, with special instructions in regard to the present difficulties.

The Bolivian Congress has adjourned, having completed nothing beyond the declaration of war against Chili, and a vote of thanks to the Minister of the Interior for his able exposition of the causes which led to the present war.

The revolution at once

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from the Richmond

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1863.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Rebel news from Charleston to the 29th inst. has been received by way of Richmond and Fortress Monroe. A dispatch dated the 29th announces an "overwhelming" attack on the rebel rifle-pits on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. No explanation is given as to the location of the rifle-pits, or the actual results of the attack; but from the fact that the latter is described as "successful," we judge it to have been successful.

A dispatch dated the 28th, announces that the bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeded slowly, and that our forces were working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt had been made to shell the city.

It is announced in rebel papers received at Morehead City, N. C., that JEFF. DAVIS, after a conference with the Governors of the rebel States has decided to call out 300,000 negro troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war. This intelligence is received from Lieut. STARLING, of Gen. PICK's Staff, who arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from Newbern. Should this intelligence prove true, no better evidence could be afforded of the desperation of the rebel cause. JEFF. DAVIS is literally "playing his last card."

Four rebel war vessels are said to have run the blockade and entered Wilmington harbor within the past six weeks. The last one—a large steamer carrying ten guns, ran in on the 17th inst.

In the affair with MOSBY's guerrillas on Monday last, Capt. PATTICK, which has already been mentioned, Mosby is said to have received two wounds, which are believed to be mortal.

Late information from Vicksburgh confirms the report of the death of the rebel General, FEARNSTON. He is now said to have been shot by Texan soldiers, but no particulars of the occurrence are given. Some idea of the work on hand in the Southwest may be formed from the fact that the Fourteenth Army Corps has been transferred by Gen. GRANT to the Army of the Gulf. Preparations are said to have been making in New-Orleans on the 19th inst. for a movement in some direction—perhaps toward Mobile.

Gen. STEELE's forces were all at Clarendon, Ark., on August 17, when he effected a junction with Gen. DAVIDSON's Cavalry division. He was to move on to Bayou Metior immediately, where he hoped to meet PRICE and his force.

The way in which the famous Marsh Angel battery, whence Charleston is bombarded, was erected, bears a striking similarity to the way in which a battery above Fort Pulaski was constructed. This battery, is in the midst of the marsh, 2,000 yards in advance of Morris Island—was located at night by the men making their way to it on their stomachs. A path, two planks wide, was then constructed, which was hid from rebel observation by the marsh grass. Planks three inches thick were driven down as the substratum; on this were laid several layers; on them logs, and on them boards. In the meantime the ordnance was floated up by night, and sandbags innumerable from every direction; and one night a large force piled them up, and, to the surprise of the rebels, a dangerous battery greeted their eyes next morning.

During the recent bombardment of Fort Wagner from the new *Ironsides*, it was found impossible to drive the balls through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, or to elevate the guns so as to toss the shot in as from a mortar. The gunners resorted to the expedient of depressing the pieces, whereby the balls, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, bounded upward and over into the fortress. This was remarkably successful.

GENERAL NEWS.

A private letter by the *Persia*, from a responsible gentleman in Paris, received in Washington, states that it is positively known in Court circles that MAXIMILIAN *has accepted the throne of the Empire of Mexico.*

Stevenson, Alabama, which Gen. ROSECRANS holds as the base of operations against Chattanooga, was founded by Col. V. K. STEVENSON, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, who laid out this depot in 1859. Five miles distant is Coon Island, the site of Coon Town, an ancient Cherokee rendezvous. Stevenson is located at the base of a spur of Cumberland mountains, two and a half miles from Tennessee river, and contains three hundred of a population. The surrounding country is a clay soil, rather broken; climate tolerably healthy, and the principal agricultural products are cotton, some grain, horses, cattle, mules, and smaller stock. There is one steam circular saw and grist mill, four dry goods houses, one drug store, and two hotels. Stevenson is the intersecting point of the Memphis and Charleston and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. Among the natural curiosities in the vicinity is "Nickajack Cave," at which a bloody encounter is said to have occurred between the whites and Cherokees. It has been explored for several miles, and abounds in matters interesting to visitors.

Brig.-Gen. FISK announced the capture of JEFF. THOMPSON and his band as follows:

FORT KNOX, Aug. 28, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

My compliments. JEFF. THOMPSON is a prisoner in our hands.

(Signed) CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

Breadstuffs were moderately dealt in on Saturday, the market closing heavily for Flour and Wheat. Provisions were in limited demand at drooping prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Hay and Hops were salable and steady. Whisky was inactive. The freight market was spiritless. There were 549 vessels of all classes in port.

WORK FOR THE NEW BUREAU.—It has already been announced that among the reforms inaugurated by the Cavalry Bureau, the system of buying horses without contract is prevalent; in other words, no more especial contracts will be made, but every person having twenty-five or more horses to offer, can take them to a designated spot, where they will be examined, and if found good, bought. This is an important point reached, as by the contract system, the treasury has already been swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars for horseflesh, the refuse of the whole country—rags that could not have been thrown on any farmer's wagon. Unutterable hate has been heaped in wounding our Western cavalry, where the entire horses of the regiment were unserviceable and went lame and sore the very moment a canter, their lives were actually worse than those just condemned. Instances of this kind occurred with the 8th Illinois cavalry, which they were forced by circumstances to accept them back, and with scarce time to fit saddles, *they rode into action.* Horses have been taken fresh from the plow, or the cart, sometimes street omnibuses, and sent instantly upon forced marches, or into battle. It is no wonder we hear of their so many instances, our cavalry has not met with the success that should attend well-mounted men and well-trained horses? The Times has continually urged attention to exact the most cavalry; but this point is only covered by comparison, and the comparison is instituted against an arm of the service which up to this time has struggled against enormous odds.

Improvised cavalry is always bad; there is no exception to this rule. Something can be done with raw infantry or artillery, but with cavalry there is double training. Let your soldier be ever so good, and mount him upon a new horse, one undrilled, and never under fire, and he is worse than useless, when both soldier and horse are new, they are then dangerous, not to the enemy, but to themselves and their comrades. To rectify this is to be, or should be, the work of the Cavalry Bureau. Neither men or horses should be sent into the field in less than eight weeks, no matter how great the exigency, and not then if more time can be allowed. The man should have time to become thoroughly acquainted with his horse, and gain the confidence which is absolutely necessary to success. He should be taught the use of the arms he carries, and how many of our cavalry soldiers, or even officers, know this properly? He should be taught to put the saddle upon his horse as it should be; not in such a way as that, after a hard day's travel, the animal will be sore-backed; weak in the loins, and only fit for condemnation. It is to provide this instruction, to save both men and horses, and reduce the terrible expense of cavalry regiments, that, as we suppose, the new Bureau was instituted. Too much cannot be said on this all-important subject, as the day is rapidly coming when our mounted forces will be the very backbone of the Army. The final crushing out of the rebellion is to be done by them, and now is the accepted time to organize, that they may be ready for the Fall work.

What Napoleon Wants in Mexico.

There is no scheme of ambition, no deep-laid plot on the political board, no act of interference in the domestic affairs of another State, for his own aggrandizement, that the world will not readily concede NAPOLEON capable of attempting; but they will hardly believe, even giving him credit for only half the analysis and perception he is reputed to possess, that he would enter upon a campaign involving such great issues as that of Mexico, without expecting to reap great benefits, gains equivalent to the risks, and permanent sovereignty over some territory that shall pay him for the blood and treasure that must inevitably be spent in *getting a foothold on the spot for which he is now striving. Any observer who* should fall into the error of believing that the affair as it stands now is a true exposition of the designs of the French Emperor, will show that he has not studied the character of the fatalist who dazzles by the very splendor of his movements, yet who by that very belief in his destiny, is far more likely to topple suddenly from one of his schemes than the political plodder. Who will for an instant believe that he would send fifty thousand of his choice troops, to conquer a country through blood and battle, that he would openly show such a deep personal interest in the struggle, and that he would, in spite of all pledges given at the commencement of the effort, proceed to occupy the country at great peril, simply on humanitarian grounds, or the retessement of its people from revolution and republicanism? Who will believe that he has gone through all this only for the purpose of placing upon the throne an Austrian Prince, who is as much a Democrat as an Austrian can be, who is a thorough and hereditary hater of the Napoleon dynasty, allied by marriage to the Bourbons, and an admirer of England? Whether this offer has been made to conciliate or deceive England, matters little—it never was made in good faith, and the Prince Maximilian is not the representative whom LOUIS NAPOLEON wants upon the throne of Mexico, save for a stop-gap which he can displace at any moment it may suit his convenience so to do.

Is he so little versed in the nature of the struggle now going on in our midst as to believe that a day of settlement must not come, and that the American policy must not be carried out upon Mexican soil? Hardly that; but like a desperate gamester, though thoroughly understanding the game he has to play, he sees fit to make great risks on the bare chance of winning a stake a thousand times greater than the risks, not seeing that the very greatness of the stake will eventuate in his own ruin.

The policy of France under its present ruler has been the encouragement of commerce and manufactures, and not the spreading of its territory in any part of the world, unless to achieve this benefit. It was with this view that France assisted to assist England in the Chinese war, and was checkmated by that shopkeeping nation. It was with this view that she has squeezed herself quietly into various posts of the world, to be upon the highways of trade now monopolized or covered by England, among the rest, Suez, the gate of India. It is for this also is in Mexico, dabbling upon the Isthmus, looking toward Sonora, taking the measure of San Luis de Potosi and other places, flirting lovingly and distantly with the $150,000,000 of exchange between and passing the desperate throw for an Empire of Southern territory, and the monopolization of cotton, sugar and tobacco. It is by this mode only he can decide to make common cause with the rebellion and *vice versa*, the rebellion, by combining, and by so doing settle the question here, that could strike at England, and give the final quietus to that false *entente cordiale*, with which both these pernicious systems have so long played, and so long thanked at arm's end. The control of cotton, alone, would for the next twenty years, if such control could be secured, give France a power that would be felt over the entire world; would change commerce and manufacture, and possibly place that nation on an eminence of trade surpassing that of England. Will it be doubted that the leaders of this rebellion would hesitate upon the choice of such decision, or the ROAD with which most within a few months before the appearance of the Union arms? They feel that defeat and disgrace—the last more forcibly expressed by their own people than by the North—is upon their very heads. They feel that no sacrifice is too great to make that will save their own unworthy lives and property. To achieve this they will be willing not only to barter away the crops of their terrified slaves, but even the very soil upon which they were born, and place themselves under a tyranny a hundred times more hateful than that from which they have broken, even were it many times worse than they have represented it. Whether the Southern people will follow their leaders in this, remains to be seen.

This is what NAPOLEON would achieve, and this is what the Southern leaders would submit to, but the move is too late. NAPOLEON has allowed himself to be deceived upon the chances, and since the advent of his armies to Mexico, all the whole board has changed. With all his belief in destiny and his reputation for brilliant movements, he will hardly make one to carry out his original programme; but that he will attempt it as far as possible is without doubt, and that he will find his Waterloo in it is as certain as the attempt.

State Authority over National Troops.

Our readers may recollect that in the Copperhead Convention in Maine, which put in nomination for Governor of that State the notorious BION BRADBURY, a friend of the candidate assured his associates that when GOV. SEYMOUR withdrew the troops of New-York from the National army, Mr. BRADBURY, if elected, would also withdraw the troops of Maine. It probably did not occur to them that Mr. BRADBURY would be no more able to withdraw the troops if he were elected, than if he was not. But the remark is an indication of a purpose on the part of certain Copperheads, further evidenced by the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM, and by numerous declarations from Copperhead leaders and papers, to make a combined effort against the Government, if they can find the opportunity. The purpose alone is disgraceful enough, but an attempt to carry it out, to withdraw troops from the army at the very time when all indications show that the rebellion is drawing to its death, and when the Government and all friends of their country are striving to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments to insure success in the final struggle, would be worse than infamous. We have no idea that it would be anything more than an attempt. It could never succeed in causing anything more than temporary embarrassment and uneasiness.

This very thing has been tried once before. It proved then a miserable failure. It would prove so again. The last attempt is recalled to us by the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press.* For of all the States in the Union where should the experiment have been tried but in Vermont? It seems that during the war of 1812, Gov. CHITTENDEN, of Vermont, a Federalist Governor, elected not by the people, but by the Legislature, with a majority of two votes, actually issued a proclamation calling home a brigade of Vermont soldiers, which had been ordered out of the State and were stationed at Plattsburgh. The proclamation was carried to Plattsburgh and distributed through the camp. What was the effect? The distributer of the proclamation having left camp, was sent for and brought back under guard, with his legs tied under the belly of his horse, and, after an "admonition," his proclamations were destroyed before his face, and he was dismissed; and the officers of the regiment drew up a reply to the Governor's order, refusing to obey it. The Governor's order was after the most approved Copperhead stamp. He was strong on constitutionalism, jealous of the jurisdiction of the State Executive, troubled in consequence of "disturbances of a very serious nature," caused by the troops having been ordered out of the State. He could talk, too, of the danger of "our country," and be as patriotic on paper as VALLANDIGHAM. But the Vermont soldiers also, as was evident from their reply, had clear ideas of what their duties were, and did not believe them to be "circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or State," but that they were "under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great Confederation of States," and considered the Governor's proceeding as "a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace." In fact, change but the place and names and dates, and the order and reply fit the present time with wonderful accuracy.

Any similar attempt now would have a similar result. The soldiers of New-York or of Maine would repel with the same indignation any such attempt on the part of Gov. SEYMOUR or of Mr. BRADBURY, elected or not elected, to call them away from the duties which they have sworn to perform. And we recommend to any Copperhead who may have dreams of seeing the troops of New-York obeying "an invitation or order" from her Governor "to assert the standard of our country," to ponder the reply of the Vermont soldiers also, as was evident from their reply, had clear ideas of what their duties were, and did not believe them to be "circumscribed within the narrow limits of the town or State," but that they were "under a paramount obligation to our common country, to the great Confederation of States," and considered the Governor's proceeding as "a renewed instance of that spirit of disorganization and anarchy which is carried on by a faction to overwhelm our country with ruin and disgrace." In fact, change but the place and names and dates, and the order and reply fit the present time with wonderful accuracy.

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Duties of Drafted Men.

Mr. H. COLEMAN, attached to the corps of Civil Engineer Work, has issued a circular to the officers of the City, asking them to advise all persons on the city employment to depart. The Commissioner assumes that any patriot desirous of entering the service will not delay his departure until notified by the draft. Mr. COLEMAN is himself a patriot, and has already volunteered to go into the service of entering the United States army. He was of opinion that if each man would do his duty in his place, the rebellion would soon be crushed out, and he, for one, was determined to do his part of the work. A number of laborers volunteered to go as substitutes for the conscripts men of 1000, but he was told that the services would not be accepted at any price.

This Commissioner had shown himself to be a patriotic and good citizen, and we commend his example to those who have been drafted.

We are quite well aware that a great many will not follow it. Many will be found among those upon whom the lot has fallen, who are not patriotic citizens, who have no idea of "doing their part" of any public duty, who are always ready to shirk jury duty, to slip out from the payment of taxes, to avoid in some way every call which the community makes upon them. There will be many who cannot go, whose circumstances and relations are such that it is simply an impossibility for them to meet this call of their country upon them. But there will also, we doubt not, be a good many who could go if they would, who are not so bound that they cannot get away, nor so feeble that they would be of no use if they went. Every such man should ponder seriously the example set him by Mr. COLEMAN, no matter if he can easily commute. He knows well enough, or ought to know, that the Government does not want his money, but him. He knows that a great many are opposing the draft, because they say it is hard upon the poor, and the rich will avoid its burdens. Is it not the duty of every one to do all in his power to relieve the law of this obloquy? Every man who answers the summons in his own person helps the Government and the cause of the country, not alone by furnishing one man more to wield a bayonet, but also by shutting the mouths of demagogues at home, by making it more sure that the rebel hopes that the draft will raise a diversion at the North in their favor will come to naught. Nothing would so cut out the foundation from under the feet of those who are desirous of disturbance among us as a general and hearty acceptance of the country's call by those in our community who are drafted—a declaration by deeds that they agree with Mr. COLEMAN that it is "high time for men of energy to lay hold, and put the rebellion down," and that they "are determined to do their part of the work." The country everywhere would be cheered and inspirited, and Copperheads and rebels, and our foes abroad, would all alike be disappointed and disgusted.

Teutonic Federalism—The New Scheme.

The outlines of the Federal scheme proposed by the Austrian Kaiser, and which is now being discussed by the German potentates assembled at Frankfort, have been published. The new Diet is to consist of two Houses—an Upper House composed of the representatives of the various sovereigns, and the princes of the defunct empire; and a Lower House composed of delegates from the Legislatures of the several States. This Diet is to be convoked periodically, and, in each of its branches, measures are to be carried by a *majority of votes.* Executive affairs are to be administered by the Governors of seven of the principal German Powers, under the Presidency of Austria, and the military organization of the Confederacy is to be remodeled and rendered more efficient.

Though there is nothing radical or original in this scheme, it is nevertheless, in some respects, an improvement on the old one. In the present Diet, for instance, no measure may be carried save by a *unanimous* vote, and therefore very few measures can be carried at all, while hardly any organization could be worse than the military organization now existing. But if the Kaiser's scheme is thus far better than that which it is probably destined to supersede, it is very remote from perfection itself. The contemplated Federal Diet will not represent faithfully the several State diets; for in its Kerrenhaus, it is the *sovereigns*, and not the *State Senates*, that are to be represented. This is a very grave defect, and one which, by preventing the harmonious action of the two Houses, may prove fatal to the whole project.

That proviso, too, which aims at securing the Presidency of the Executive Council to *Austria*, seems a very impolitic stipulation, and leads to the conclusion that the Kaiser is more anxious to insure his own ascendancy in the Confederation than to promote the common interests of Germany. FRANCIS JOSEPH need not have feared to trust the filling of that post of honor to the vote of the Federal Diet—he need not have apprehended that the contumacious WILLIAM of Brandenburgh, or the petty Sovereign of Saxony, Bavaria or Hanover, would have been raised to it in preference to himself. He might have remembered, moreover, that though a large majority of the Teutonic potentates had approved his propositions, and consented to meet him, yet, that all had not done so; and that any betrayal of selfish purposes on his part, might engender an opposition which would defeat his object—an object, the accomplishment of which is essential to the welfare of Germany, but rendered most difficult of achievement by the circumstances of the country, and the temper of its Princes. For how can *effective* union be brought about between its different States, while all their Sovereigns claim absolute power, and none will surrender the most insignificant of his prerogatives to advance the common weal? Certain ways that a physician in an unfortunate gentleman, who is required to reconcile health with intemperance. How the Kaiser has undertaken an equally heroic task to reconcile the conglomerates of some thirty or forty individual Monarchies with an *effective* federalism!

The federal system of America is the most perfect that has ever been founded, but where would be the American Union to-day, if all the States, at the time of its formation, retained a single one of the powers which they possessed of sovereign power, which correspond to the powers of all our governments, or the erection of the great Republic? The question of those powers which are peculiarly sovereign from those powers which are peculiarly commercial, and the transference of the former to the Federal Executive and Legislature, are also true sources of the stability and efficiency of American federalism, and so long as the States and Potentates of Germany decline to follow this precedent, all their attempts to establish an effective federalism, whatever title the ingenuity of a KING or KAISER will prove vain.

TAXABLE REAL ESTATE.—We perceive that some English speculators are buying property in certain localities, on account of what they very complacently, and no less absurdly, call our "fearful" war debt. They profess to feel quite sure that taxation here has reached its extreme limit. Like the man in the fable, they carry two wallets; the one containing their own faults and sins they carry behind their backs,—that which contains those of their neighbors they have constantly beneath their attentive eyes. Considering that the English National debt amounts to upward of eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand millions of dollars, their anxiety seems to us philanthropically nervous people to partake more than a little of both the premature and the superfluous. However, as there are not a few uninformed persons among us who take a similarly fearful view as to a debt which, as compared with our resources, developed and undeveloped, is really quite insignificant, it may be well to direct the attention of Secretary CHASE to a splendid source of income which is as yet comparatively untouched, and which may, with great moral justice, as well as with advantage to the National Income, be used with respect to the great vendors of luxuries, instead of being confined, as at present, to the smaller and poorer ones. The war has already given, and must necessarily continue to give, enormous fortunes to people who till recently were poor enough. Such suddenly enriched folks alway outvie in luxury, as vulgar as it is costly, those who have never known poverty. A very heavy license duty on the vendors of such luxuries would produce a heavy revenue, could not interfere a jot with production or the wages of labor, and would not even interfere and tittle with the profuse outlay of our mushroom nabobs. Women who consider the most brilliant diamonds that even Broadway exhibits not expensive or flashy enough for them, and who readily pay their $500 each for gaudy shawls, cachemires, would be none the less customers to jewelers and drygoods importers, if those vendors, paying license tax varying from five to ten thousand dollars per annum, were to reimburse themselves by laying ten per cent. extra upon their goods—thus pocketing a hundred per cent. upon their cost of license. The peddler who carries his heavy pack of huckaback and cheap calicoes, is specially taxed for permission to carry on his trade; why should not, why would not, the same rule apply to those who clear their hundreds by the sale of a couple of shawls or a set of diamonds?

We have spoken of but two classes of vendors—more *could*, be it observed, and in no sense of the word, producers—but a score of businesses could be named, which both righteously and advantageously might be made to pay now and very greatly increased license tax, to the great relief of the struggling poor, and to the permanent advantage of the nation.

Colored Clergymen Authorized to Visit Camps of Colored Troops.

On Monday last a Committee of the First Baptist Missionary Convention, in session in Washington, waited upon the President to ascertain what protection they might have from the Government in sending missionaries of Southern soil to promulgate the Gospel of Christ within the lines of the military forces of the United States.

The President, after addressing the Committee briefly, presented the Chairman with the following note of authority to visit the camps of colored troops:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

To whom it may concern:

To-day I am called upon by a Committee of colored ministers of the Gospel, who express a wish to go within our military lines and administer to their brethren there. The object is a worthy one, and I shall be glad for all facilities to be afforded them which may not be inconsistent with, or a hindrance to, our military operations. A. LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE MISSOURI RADICALS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* is endeavoring to fasten upon Gen. SCHOFIELD the responsibility of the fearful disaster at Lawrence, Kansas. It publishes a long letter, addressed to the President, protesting against the appointment of Gen. SCHOFIELD, signed by Messrs. C. D. DRAKE, B. F. BOW and others. The only noteworthy thing brought out in this letter is the following telegram, which was exhorted from the President in reply to a dispatch protesting against the removal of Gen. CURTIS:

"Your dispatch of to-day is just received. It is very painful to me that you in Missouri cannot or will not settle your factional quarrel among yourselves. I have been tormented with it beyond endurance for months by both sides. Neither side pays the least respect to my appeals to your reason. I am now compelled to take hold of the case."

The Late Gen. Pemberton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this date you have an obituary notice of the death of the rebel General, JOHN C. PEMBERTON, which is correct, except as to the time you state when he left the United States Army. When the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, PEMBERTON was then a Captain and Brevet Major, commanding Co. F, of the Fourth United States artillery, stationed in Minnesota, and was ordered to Washington, at which place he arrived in April of that year. He came to the city in Baltimore, where I was then stationed, the same day he arrived in Washington City. I was at that time a member of the Seventh regiment in this city, having formerly served under Paramount Duty years. When my (the Seventh) regiment arrived in Washington, I obtained my old company commander's quarters, and as I had a natural desire to see Maj. PEMBERTON and the other members of Co. F, I went to see them. When I got there I was informed that PEMBERTON had joined the rebel army two days previous, which was the 20th day of April, instead of the time you mention, of Lieutenant-Gen. PEMBERTON was of an overbearing disposition, and never was liked by either officers or citizens. He was a great admirer of Gen. QUITMAN, and he (PEMBERTON) went to the school of Minnesota, in company with such men as BRAGG, LOVELL, PRICE and others, and he was a very particular friend of JEFF. DAVIS, as he corresponded with him to my own knowledge as late as 1861.

P. W. S.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Taking advantage of that paragraph of the Constitution of the above Club, which permits a member to make a proposition to holding a meeting of the Club for the purpose, your reporter, being neither an upholsterer nor a decorator, has been most active and efficient in the organization of the meeting, and prior to the commencement of the speeches and suggestions of those present, has been busily engaged in the adornment and decoration of the interior of the Club-house

...sword by arms, the independence of the American Colonies, were a very degraded class; or that this ... [illegible] ... political scheming, with everything to gain and nothing to lose, to be their agents at the seat of Government. Their plantations they governed by one kind of Superintendent. Their national concerns they hoped to have looked after by sending another kind of Superintendent of a somewhat higher and more intelligent order. The power thus conferred they found it impossible to recall, in the latter case; though in the former (their plantation managers) there was not the slightest difficulty.

Precisely the same thing has been the case with that class in the North, who, from family, intelligence, wealth, position and character, should themselves have been the agents for the management of our political affairs. They too sent their "Superintendents" to the places of trust and power—gradually losing all interest in the politics and political candidates of the day; and thus matters have progressed until to hold place is rather an argument against good character; and until in this and every other city through the land, and in this and all other Legislatures, we see men of very doubtful reputation throned high in office and intrusted with political powers of the most dangerous description and with the disenfranchisement of millions upon millions of the public money. In national matters we have also had wholly unfit representatives; and thus between irresponsible, ambitious and unscrupulous men managing the affairs of the South, and men who were not the proper representatives of our own best opinions managing the interests of the North, our country was allowed under Mr. BUCHANAN'S term of office to drift into a civil war, which that wry-necked (it should have been "twisted") Old Public Functionary, he quenched as a sad inheritance to the present Administration.

The object of the Union League Club is to awaken the vigilance of all our naturally leading classes for the future; and to secure, by social influence, as well as by political argument, an organization which shall make "activity in politics" the reverse of low hereafter;—which shall, in fact, hereafter cause "non-activity in politics" to be the stamp and stain of an imbecile and a driveller. The Union League Club is a thorough, hearty and effective supporter of the National Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. It gives no half-way help; its bugle utters no uncertain sound. "For the Union, one and indivisible," is its motto, and in its labors all honest men will wish it "God speed!" It is National in all its aims, and must not be confounded for a moment with certain so-called "Union Leagues" got up by shaky and sore-headed City politicians, having an eye to local importance. To the wise "anxiety" precautions observed to excluding all persons tainted with the suspicion of having more personal "axes to be ground" from entering the Club, we believe the institution is largely indebted for that present eminent prosperity which it enjoys, and which cannot but increase as its objects and its personnel become better known. These predictions may be strong, but we feel confident the future will confirm their justice.

The Political Germans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last Sunday's issue of your valuable paper contained a statement substantially as follows:

"The Germans attached to the old Republican organization of the city are the more inclined now to Vallandigham ideas owing to the fact that a new Republican committee is in the field, under the name of the 'National Committee.' The natural consequence of this fresh competition for political power or favor seems to result in their entire overthrow. The friends of the regular Organization allege that the new-sprung concern of a few discontented adventurers, who are, by this action, seeking for an appearance of influence, with an eye to future spoils; while the adherents of the National Committee return by declaring that the old fogy concern, as they call it, has monopolized everything, and will not tolerate any opposition to its will, however honest."

A writer of the above should be requested to name some of the adherents of the Executive Committee, or rather National Club, for that is the name of the organization, who speak ill of the Central Committee, or in any manner take sides against it, and such parties, when named, should be invited to define their position. The writer of this, having certainly better means of information on the subject, has heard no such utterances. The National Club is an association similar to and having the same objects with the Loyal League of Philadelphia.

The organization is not yet perfected, for which reason it has refrained from appearing in public. The platform is herewith inclosed, with the request that you would be pleased to publish it. It reads but little like the pronunciamiento of a clique of discontented place-hunters. When the list of members will be made public, the lines that any of them were looking for spoils, or for a quarrel with the Central Committee, will prove a smile. The Club opened communication with the Central Committee, expressing their anxiety to be useful in conjunction with the official organizations of the party, which they have expressly recognized.

All those who have had some experience of politics, know that there is at all times plenty of work in the vineyard for willing laborers, and that there are sufficient enough to be overcome, even though forty voluntary societies devoted themselves to the task of fanaticizing the people around them on the one political issue of the day. No one can have supposed that the Loyal Leagues and Loyal Publication Societies were objects of jealousy to the American Committees and regular associations of the Republican party.

A GERMAN.

PLATFORM.

The undersigned Club was associated of citizens, united on the basis of the following principles and pledging a continuous political support:

"The Germans attached to the old Republican organization of the city are the more inclined now to Vallandigham ideas owing to the fact that a new Republican committee is in the field, under the name of the 'National Committee.' The natural consequence of this fresh competition for political power or favor seems to result in their entire overthrow. The friends of the regular Organization allege that the new-sprung concern of a few discontented adventurers, who are, by this action, seeking for an appearance of influence, with an eye to future spoils; while the adherents of the National Committee return by declaring that the old fogy concern, as they call it, has monopolized everything, and will not tolerate any opposition to its will, however honest."

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The undersigned Club was associated of citizens, united on the basis of the following principles and pledging a continuous political support:

1. The present States are parts in an Indissoluble Republican Union, and the Constitution of the United States creates a Government for the whole and not merely a compact between States, and therefore no State can lawfully secede.

2. The Union must be preserved throughout its entire extent of territory.

3. The war against the ruling class of secession is waged on our part solely in self-defense.

4. Government, Union, the Constitution, must be upheld as the fundamental principles, the primeval Right and civil Liberty rest, and must guarantee the existence of Order in all the States. Wherever the Government has been subverted, it must be restored.

5. The Constitution of the United States needs no change in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the foregoing articles.

6. The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is necessary to the independence of the American Continent.

How a Rebel Colonel is Treated.

2. D'ARCY M'GEE'S SCARE ABOUT THE INVASION OF CANADA.

Mr. MANY, of Montreal, Whom D'Arcy McGee calls responsible for that terrible story regarding the Canadian invasion, then rescued the story.

Montreal, August 25, 1863.

Dear Sir: You imagine my surprise and mortification on taking up this morning's newspaper to find that Mr. McGee had dragged my name into a controversy in which I am personally a stranger. I am, however, compelled to do so through the exigencies of a case which I have taken no part in, and of which I have no knowledge. I am also

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

End of Another Blockade-Runner.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH STEAMER HERD BY THE U. S. S. RIPROS.

Correspondence Between Gens. Gilmore and Beauregard.

Scarcity of Labor at the West.

A Remarkable Story.

THE INCOGNITO OF A NEW-YORKER CALLED IN

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 16.

[illegible] Thursday [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.